DUCIT AMOR PATRIÆ

NIAGARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

16

Report of the Opening OF Memorial Hall

June 4th, 1907

RE-PRINT

25 cts.

NIAGARA
PRINTED AT THE ADVANCE OFFICE
1919

MEMORIAL HALL, NIAGARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

REPORT OF THE

THE OPENING OF MEMORIAL HALL JUNE 4th, 1907

It has been suggested by several members that the next publication of our Society should be a report of the opening of our building and that this should contain as far as possible the addresses given, the list of contributors to the building fund, the items of expense in the construction and furnishing and some account of the most interesting articles in the collection. It is to be regretted however that some of the addresses could not be obtained, being impromptu and not fully reported.

To begin at the beginning of the Evolution of the Building, but how reach by any method the beginning of anything, the environment of each person concerned, the circumstances which culminated in certain work done, all the thoughts matured in many minds and at last crystallized into action. It is never possible to gather these together as the drops of all the tiny streamlets which trickle down uniting in the full grown river.

To begin at the beginning of the first public act which led ultimately to the erection of our Historical building some reference must be made to the foundation of our Society. An article was sent to the local paper urging the formation of an Historical Society and shortly after the following invitation appeared: "A meeting will be held in the Public Library on Thursday evening, December 12th, 1895, at 7.30 to take steps to organize an Historical Society for Niagara. A cordial invitation is given to all interested in the subject to be present." At the meeting Mr. Henry Paffard was called on to act as chairman and Mr. R. C. Burns as Secretary. It was decided to form a Society and the following officers were elected: Wm. Kirby, Patron; Miss Carnochan, President; H. Paffard, Vice-President; Alfred Ball, Secretary; Mrs. Alexander Servos, Treasurer; Committee, Rev. J. C. Garrett, Wm. Seymour, B. A., W. R. McClelland and John D. Servos. Besides the officials appointed there were present Russel Wilkinson, Wm. Harrison, R. C. Burns, Mrs. B. Nash and the Misses Winterbottom, Baxter and Clement. The Rev. Dr. Scadding and Canon Bull were elected honorary members. A committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws before next meeting. An application to the Town Council was sent, and the Grand Jury Room in the

third story of the Court House was granted for meetings and to form an historical collection. It was decided that the Anniversary day should be 17th September, to celebrate the meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Niagara, then Newark, in 1792, and that the annual meeting should be on the 13th October to commemorate the battle of Queenston Heights 1812.

The card of Membership gives the motto, "The love of country guides" and states that "the objects of the Society are the encouragement of the study of Canadian History and Literture, the collection and safe preservation of Canadian Historical Records and Relics and the building up of Canadian Loyalty and Patriotism. Each member is asked to give or loan to the Society, documents or relics to add to the collection in the Historical Room or aid in any other way the aims of the Society."

The first anniversary was held in the Town Park in 1896, the speakers and others were entertained at lunch at Long's Hotel and there was an Historical Exhibit in Rowley's block in the charge of John D. Servos to whose zeal in collecting, the utmost praise was due. The speakers were Rev. Canon Bull, Capt. Cruikshank, (now Colonel) Mrs. Curzon, Miss Fitz Gibbon, Col. J. G. Currie, Jas. Hiscott, M.P.P., and Wm. Kirby, F. R. S. C. The band of the 39th Battalion was kindly furnished by Col. Otter, the Military Camp being held at that time, and the High School Glee Club sang, led by Wm. Seymour, B. A. After lunch St. Mark's Graveyard had been visited and many graves decorated.

It is not intended to give the history of the Society during the ten years since. The work went on regularly and the room was found to be too small to contain the articles but, as the next steps are referred to in a paper read June 4th, these need not be repeated. A committee was formed to arrange for the important day of the opening. Mr. Chas. Hunter kindly offered to entertain the Lieutenant Governor, whose presence we were fortunate enough to secure.

Mr. Chas. Hunter, Manager of the Standard Life Assurance Co., and Mrs. Hunter entertained at their beautiful summer home the Lt.-Governor, Major Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald, Rev. J. C. Garrett, Mrs. J. C. Garrett and A. H. U. Colquhoun, while others were entertained by the Society at Doyle's Hotel. The visitors were met at the boat by the President of the Society, Mr. Eckersley, and W. J. Wright, M. A. Among those entertained were Dr. Bain, C. C. James, Rev. N. Smith, Miss Gilkison, Brantford, and other friends.

Among those who were present and registered were His Honor Sir Mortimer Clark attended by his official Secretary, Major McDonald, Dr. Bain, Chief Librarian, Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Dep. Minister of Education, C. C. James, F. R. S. C., Dep. Minister of Agri

culture, Mrs. J. F. Macdonald, Chas. Hunter, Mrs. Chas. Hunter, Rev. N. Smith, Mrs. H. Thompson, Rev. A. E. Sherk, Mrs. Miller, Miss Gray, T. M. Rowland, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Lawler, Mrs. Collins all of Toronto, Johnson Clench, Mrs. J. G. Currie, Dr. Jessop, M. P. P., R. Walker, C. A. Case, Mrs. Bixby, C. A. Wilson, A. R. Carnochan, Mrs. Clench of St. Catharines, Col. Cruikshank, F. R. S. C., Dr. and Mrs. Walker, C. A. Foulger, W. P. Gonder, F. H. Leslie, Mrs. Birdsall of Niagara Falls, Miss Gilkison, Brantford, Miss Gonder and Miss Durham, Black Creek, R. G. Davis, London, Miss McKay, Mimico, Mrs. Walker, Buffalo, Mrs. Walker, Glencoe, F. Arline, St. Thomas, J. M. Field, W. Crouch, Miss Crouch, Virgil, Mrs. Scott, Cincinatti, Mrs. Rowe, Cleveland, Mrs. McPherson, Ottawa, Mrs. F. Anderson, Chicago, Miss Fairbairn, Weston, Rev. J. C. Garrett, Mrs. Garrett, Rev. A. F. MacGregor, Rev. P. J. Lench, Major Hiscott, Dr. Anderson, Chas. A. F. Ball, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Wood, Miss Joanna E. Wood, Mrs. McGaw, Miss Alma, Miss Winter' attom, J. de W. Randall, T. F. Best, J. Bottomley, Mrs. A. Servos, . J. Wright, M. A., Mrs. Bottomley, J. H. Burns, Mrs. J. H. Bu , Miss Beavan, F. Winthrop, C. Thonger, W. S. Lansing, Mrs. Lansing, A. W. Wright, Jos. Walker, H. Ruthven, Mrs. Jno. Carnochan, W. E. Lyall, F. J. Rowland, Mrs Rowland, Miss Anderson, Miss M. Bal' Miss M. Servos, W. R. McClelland, Miss Follett, Miss Bernard, Librock, J. A. Black, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Billing and many others.

Besides these the Press was well represented as there were reporters from the Toronto Globe, News, Star and Telegram, also St. Catharines Standard and Niagara Falls Review.

It had been decided that the speaking should be in a large marquee tent as on account of the number of upright posts in the room it was not adapted for a large crowd; a smaller tent was provided for the refreshments, but as on account of the rain the attendance was less than expected it was decided that the speaking should be in the building and that afterwards refreshments should be served to all present in the large tent.

On a platform covered with rich rugs kindly provided by Mrs. Miles, were seated the Lieutenant Governor, the President and Vice-President of the Society. The room was brilliant with flags and fragrant with flowers and altogether with the array in the cases of military accoutrements, pictures flags and flowers a fine "TOUT ENSEMBLE" was presented. A handsome palm sent by the Niagara Nivagation Company was conspicuous. The programme as printed was as follows but as some were unavoidably absent several in the audience were called upon to speak.

AFTERNOON MEETING AT 2:30 P. M.

IN MEMORIAL HALL

OPENING PRAYER.....Rev. J. C. Garrett, Vice-Pres. of Society

BUILDING DECLARED OPEN.....by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor

IN THE TENT

ADDRESS.....His Honor the Lieut.-Governor

" .....Hon. N. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture

" .....John Ross Robertson

" .....A. H. U. Colquhoun, B. A., Dept. Minister of Education.

" .....David Boyle, Supt. Archaeological Museum

" .....Alexander Fraser, M. A., Provincial Archivist

AFTERNOON TEA AT 5 P. M.

EVENING MEETING AT 8 P. M.

IN THE TOWN HALL

INSTRUMENTAL DUET....Miss Lousie Carnochan and Miss May Burns

ADDRESS.....The Military History of Niagara
Col. Cruikshank, F. R. S. C.

SONG.....Members of the High School Glee Club

PAPER.....The Early Legislators of Niagara
C. C. James, Dept. Minister of Agriculture.

SONG.....Canada.....Col. Galloway

PAPER..... The Evolution of our Historical Building
President of the Society.

SONG.....Canada, God and our Land
Members of the High School Glee Club.

ADDRESS.....Hon. Peter A. Porter, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

GOD SAVE THE KING

OPENING, JUNE 4th, 1907

Major MacDonald, Dr. Colquhoun, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Garrett, Dr. Bain, Mayor Randall, Chas. Hunter, W J. Wright, M. A., Col. Cruikshank, F. R. S C. Mrs Thompson, Rev. J. C. Garrett, C. C. James, F. R. S. C. Sir Mortimer Clark, Miss Carnochan.

The opening prayer was made by the Rev. J. C. Garrett, the Vice-President, after which His Honor, Sir Mortimer Clark, made an address first congratulating the Society on the building and its contents and briefly reviewed the events of the last fifty years in Canada showing how a feeling of loyalty had been developed and fostered by the events of the war of 1812, the Trent affair and the Boer war thus binding together Canada and the Mother Country He emphasized the importance of historical societies and the value to the young of such an object lesson as the contents of this room would be. He spoke of the changes he had seen since coming to the country in 1859 and of the greater interest in historical research and of the stronger feeling of patriotism a new spirit seemed to control the people of today and we were living in the midst of the awaking of a new life. Newcomers not understanding our government and knowing little of Canadian history were apt to overlook the work of those who had brought about the present condition of a settled country and people who were loyal subjects of the British Empire. Niagara was the Mecca for tourists. The Niagara peninsula had been made sacred by the blood of those who fought and died, whose brave deeds are an inspiration to all and who should be honored by all. The three places of greatest historic interest in Canada were Louisburg, Quebec and Niagara. Young people should be brought to Memorial Hall and there taught the history of their forefathers and that Canada was part of a great Eupire. Imperlialism spread the knowledge of British law which stood for civil liberty. An Imperialist was not one who was always "begging some one to tread on the tail of his coat." It was important to preserve all links with the past that the young should be brought in touch with it.

The Lieutenant Governor then declared the building open A telegram was read from the Hon. A. Nelson Monteith, the Minister of Agriculture, expressing his regret at not being able to be present. A letter was read by the President from John Ross Robertson expressing his kind wishes as follows:

Dear Miss Carnochan:—

I regret exceedingly that I am unable to be with you tomorrow afternoon at the opening of the new building, were it not for important business that detains me in Toronto I should have set aside every other consideration and taken part in doing honor to yourself and the friends who have so generously assisted in installing the new Historical Building in the old town of Niagara.

Let me assure you that although I am not present with you in person I am with you in spirit, and trust that your opening function may be a successful one, and let me assure you that in whatever

way you desire I shall only be too happy to assist you in not only making your collection more complete but in any other way that will advance the interest of so good a work.

Yours Sincerely,

J. Ross Robertson

Mr. David Boyle the Superintendent of the Archaeological Museum was unfortunately absent when called upon. Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun the Deputy Minister of Education congratulated the Society and the President who seemed te have "the happy knack of making people do as she desired" as shown in her success in collecting money from governments, town and County Councils and individuals, stating that having seen numerous historical buildings he could say that the Memorial Hall took a high rank among them.

A letter of apology was received from Alexander Fraser, M. A., the Provincial Archivist explaining that he was unexpectedly detained in Detriot.

Dr. Jessop M.P.P., for Lincoln, gave a short enthusiastic address congratulating the Society, and Dr. Bain, the chief Librarian of Toronto, spoke of the valuable and rare books, pamphlets and papers in the room, having discovered that the Niagara Historical possessed one of which the only other copy known to exist was in the Toronto Library, viz the first novel printed in Upper Canada which he had secured for a considerable price but was quietly told by Miss Carnochan that it had been obtained for nothing by this Society.

Major Hiscott, the former member of Lincoln, recalled Niagara as a centre of business seventy years ago claiming that he was probably the oldest person present who had been born in the town, and paid a glowing tribute to the good and honorable men of the past in Niagara.

Johnson Clench the County Clerk from St. Catharines in congratulating Miss Carnochan and the Society, told that his two grandfathers had fought on opposite sides at Queenston Heights one of them being Ralfe Clench, the first Judge. The Rev. A. F. McGregor also spoke for a few moments. His Honor then called for three cheers for Miss Carnochan, the President of the Society, who after thanking the speakers for their many kind words said "I hope none of you think I am foolish enough to believe all the complimentary things which have been said of me." Before the close of the meeting the President read a list of names, almost a hundred in number of those who had sent regrets and apologies for their absence showing kindly feeling and interest in work. As His Worship the Mayor, J. de W. Randall, had declared a half holiday to honor the event an opportunity was thus given to all to attend, but the heavy rain de-

prived many of the pleasure.

An adjournment was made to the tent where 5 o'clock tea was served and bountiful refreshments were dispensed by the ladies of the Society, the committee consisting of Mrs. T. F. Best, Mrs. Goff, Mrs. A. Servos, Mrs. Ascher, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Rowe. Miss W. Servos, Mrs. Ruthven, Mrs. Bottomley as Convener, and all deserve the highest praise for the manner in which their work was carried out having met with and conquered many difficulties. The young ladies who waited on the guests were all related to members of the Society viz Miss Kathleen Ball, Miss Flora Garrett, Miss Gladys Best, Miss Gertrude Carnochan, Miss Clara Eckersley, Miss Sarah Lansing, Miss McGregor, Miss Mildred Randall, Miss Catharine Creed, Miss Skelton, Miss May Burns, Mrs. Rowe. The gentlemen on the committee were Messrs. Ball, Eckersley, Wright and Winthrop.

In spite of the rain every one seemed happy and pleased. Many stayed in the room taking their refreshments and in examining more closely the collection consisting of military clothing, weapons, documents, portraits of early inhabitants, early Niagara printing, rare books and pamphlets, women's work, clothing, churches, household articles grouped round an old mantel, old china, early boats, Indian remains, pictures, old furniture, papers, autographs, deeds, scrap books, miscellaneous.

The evening meeting was held in the Town Hall and was presided over by the Rev. J. C. Garrett. In spite of the pouring rain the room was full to the doors. The programme was carried out completely with the exception of one speaker, Hon. Peter Porter, Niagara Falls, N. Y., whose letter explained that the serious illness of his son prevented him coming. The kind letter closed thus.

"I wish you would present my personal regards to the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. James Coyne, Col. Cruikshank, Mr. Boyle, the Ontario Archivist and other friends, members of your Society to whose courtesies in the part I have been indebted for a most enjoyable time and with the wish that your meeting may be the great success which I know you are entitled to for the work you have done. Believe me

Yours very sincerely,

PETER A. PORTER

His absence was a great disappointment as his rousing speech two years ago here was remembered. It is to be regretted that the address of Col. Cruikshank, F. R. S. C. can not be given in full as it was spoken not written. It was strongly patriotic in the tone and referred briefly to the different features of the military history of Nia-

gara from the first settlement during and after the Revolutionary War, through the different invasions of our territory in the war of 1812 showing how the men, the women and even the children had helped in defending their country. The eminent historian of the Niagara peninsula than whom no one has equal knowledge on the subject, was listened to with great attention as his well known thoroughness, impartiality and powers of research are acknowledged by all and command respect. A song followed, by the High School Glee Club led by Miss Anderson one of the teachers, "Canada." Then followed a paper by C. C. James, F.R.S.C., Deputy Minister of Agriculture on the Early Legislators of Niagara which was replete with much curious and interesting historic lore. This paper we are happy to be able to give in full. The audience was then delighted with the song "Canada" (which may become the Canadian Anthem) by Col. Galloway which was so heartily encored that another patriotic song was given by "John Bull."

Then following "The Evolution of our Historical Building" by the President and this by special request is also given in full. The Glee Club gave another song "Canada, God and our land." The members of the Glee Club were the Misses L. Carnochan, L. Hartley, E. Redhead, C. Eckersley, H. Gordon, F. Lee, H. Stevens, N. Irvine, E. Doherty, M. Lynch. W. Taylor, the pianist being Miss May Burns. The meeting closed with "God Save the King"

The list of those who sent kind letters in reply to the card of invitation is as follows:

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Frederick Borden, Sir Randolph Lemieux, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. S. A. Fisher, Hon. H. R. Emerson, Hon. Wm. Gibson, Hon. Jas. Young, Hon. J. Whitney, Hon. A. J. Matheson, Hon. R. A. Pyne, Hon. N. Monteith, Hon. J. Reaume, Hon. J. J. Foy, Hon. J. S. Hendrie, Hon. G. W. Ross, President Burwash, Principal Hutton, Dr., Goldwin Smith, Dr. Withrow, Col. Merritt. Dr. Hodgins, Col. Stimson, Col. Davidson, Col. Galloway, Col. Denison, John Ross Robertson, David Boyle, Dr. Colquhoun. C. C. James, F.R.S.C., Rev. N. Smith, Nicol Kingsmill, K. C., N. W. Rowell, K. C., Alexander Fraser, M. A., Dr. Helen McMurchy, F. D. Smith, F. Nicholls, J. S. Carstairs, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Mills, F. Yeigh, W. Rennie, S. W. Folger, Mrs. Corley, M. G. Sherck, Miss Colquhoun all of Toronto; Canon Bull, Hamilton; Col. Woods, Quebec; Dr. Fletcher, Benj. Sulte, F.R.S.C., S. R. Sangster, Mrs. Richards, Ottawa; Hugh J. Chisholm, New York; W. A. Clement, C. E., Vancouver; F. H. Severance, Buffalo; Barlow Cumberland, Port Hope; W. D. Lighthall, Mrs, Campbell, Montreal; Jno. McIntyre, A. McLaren, Mrs. Currie, Miss Ault, St. Catharines; G. H. Comer, Kingston; B. G. Hamilton, Calgary; J. H. Coyne,

St. Thomas; Mrs. Perry, Philadelphia; Miss Rankin, Detroit; Miss Quade, Ransomville, N. Y.; Miss Rye, England; Dr. Milroy, Ayr, Scotland; Mrs. Ross, Holland, Man.; Henry Paffard, Lumsden, Sask.; Mrs. Burns, St. Thomas; Mrs. Hammett, Newbury; Miss Clement, Berlin; Mrs. Seule, Niagara Falls; Sir Jas. LeMoine, Quebec; Miss Joanna E. Wood, Niagara.

The letter from the celebrated litterateur Goldwin Smith is certainly worthy of presentation. It was dictated, but signed by Dr. Goldwin Smith himself.

"The Grange,
Toronto, May 22nd, 1907

Dear Sir: -

I am very sorrow that I am unable to leave home at present and must consequently forego the pleasure of attending the opening of your new building, I trust the study of history to which my own life has been mainly devoted may flourish under the roof of your new home.

Yours truly

GOLDWIN SMITH

Dr. Hodgins the veteran Historiographer writes a personal letter of regrets and good wishes in his "86th year and 63rd of active service in the Education office."

Mr. J. Stewart Carstairs closes his letter of regret thus "The Society in this as in so many other respects has displayed marvellous energy and has accomplished marvellous results, with many thanks and a "semper floreat" I am sincerely yours

J. S. CARSTAIRS"

The Hon. G. W. Ross closes his letter of regret with these words "Your Society has done splendid work for Canada, I hope you will not weary in this well doing."

Col. Matheson the Provincial Treasurer, "I wish your society much success in your patriotic work which is worthy of all encouragement.

Yours faithfully

A. J. MATHESON"

Burlow Cumberland the President of the Ontario Historical Society writes from Dunain, Port Hope, "I have to say too that your enterprise will be of much value to Niagara-on-the-Lake in attracting and prolonging the stay of visitors in your vicinity."

Mrs. W. R. Ross sent a telegram from Holland, Manitoba, "With you to-day in spirit. Success to Memorial Hall."

Sir Jas. LeMoine writes from Spencer Grange, Quebec, a very kind letter closing thus, "It must be most gratifying to yourself and the members of your society to have made a success of such a praiseworthy project seeing the innumerable obstacles you had to vanquish. Please accept for yourself and for the society my warm congratulations."

Many of the letters are of too personal a nature and too laudatory of our work to be quoted from but for their kindly spirit we thank our friends cordially.

The Early Legislators of Niagara District

By C. C. James, F.R.S.C., Deputy Minister of Agriculture

When the war of American Independence closed in 1783, the limits of western settlement, adjacent to what is now the Province of Ontario, were the Island of Montreal in Quebec and the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers in the state of New York. West and North of these was the great lake region covered by its magnificent primeval forest. Here had been the homes, the hunting grounds and the battle ground of the Algonquins, the Hurons, the Neutrals and the Iroquois. Trading posts had been established at various times at advantageous points and some of these had developed into strong military forts. Four of these may be referred to here, as they played important parts not only in the fortunes of war, but also in the subsequent settlement of what became known as Upper Canada. These four posts or forts were Oswegatchie on the St. Lawrence, located at Ogdensburg, Fort Cataraqui at Kingston, Fort Niagara on the east or New York bank of the Niagara River, and Detroit on the northwest or Michigan side of the Detroit River. It will be noted that they were well distributed along the great line of communication and transportation, the water line from Montreal to Lake Huron. This water line became the boundary between the British Province of Quebec and the new confederacy of States that had just established its independent position. Oswegatchie, Cataraqui, Niagara and Detroit then became four important points in connection with the settlement of the new district of Western Quebec. There were two other military posts, namely, Fort Ontario on the south shore of Lake Ontario, in the vicinity of Oswego, and Fort Mackinac at the entrance to Lake Michigan; but they played no part in the early settlement of Upper Canada, as may be readily understood on account of their situation.

As the British troops withdrew from the eastern and central states, and as the loyalist settlers and their families moved out of their old locations and sought refuge in British territory, they naturally were attracted towards these four protected posts on the boundary line, and thus we find that the earliest settlements of this Province began simultaneously in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, from Kingston west along the shores

of the Bay of Quinte, in the section at the head of Lake Ontario and around to Fort Erie, and in the peninsula east and south of Detriot. In the early days, then, there were four distinct settlements of this western part of Quebec, each grouped about or lying adjacent to a fortified post. Three of these posts, Oswegatchie, Detriot and Niagara were within the recognized territory of the United States but remained in possession of British garrisons until 1796, all through the years of early organization of the Province and down to the time when the capital was transferred from Niagara to York on Toronto Bay.

This western section remained a part of the Province of Quebec from 1783 down to the 26th of December, 1791, when by formal proclamation at Quebec, it became the Province of Upper Canada. For judical purposes, it had been divided into the four districts already referred to, bearing the utterly inappropriate names of Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau and Hesse.

When the proclamation was issued at Quebec by the acting Governor General, the first Lieutenant Governor of the Province, Lt. Colonel John Graves Simcoe, had already arrived, and with the help of Thomas Talbot was gaining information as to the resources and requirements of his new field of operations. Early in the summer of 1792 he set up the river from Quebec for the new Province. The first question that now arose was as to where he should establish his Government headquarters. One of the four districts must be chosen. For convenience, either Cataraqui or Niagara would be the choice. The first meeting of the Executive Council was held at Kingston, and, besides other business so necessary to a new Province, the four districts were divided into counties and a proclamation issued for the election of representatives and the calling together the first legislature to meet at Newark. as the new settlement was then named, on the west bank of the Niagara River. It is interesting to note that this part of the business was concluded on Sunday, the 15th day of July.

The district of Nassau, of which Fort Niagara was the judicial headquarters, stretched from a line on the west running north and south through Longue Pointe to a line running north and south through the outlet of the River Trent on the east. The proclamation issued on Monday the 16th day of July, provided for four counties within this district, namely, Northumberland, Durham, York and Lincoln. The northern limit of the county of Lincoln at that time was the Indian trail or carrying place leading from Burlington Bay through the Mohawk Village to the River Thames. The western limit was the Grand River. It will be seen by a reference to the map that the first county of Lincoln was composed of the present county of Lincoln also of Welland and portions of the present count-

ies of Wentworth and Brant and Haldimand. By the same proclamation it was divided into four ridings.

The first riding formed the western portion, and was composed of the present townships of Ancaster, Barton, Saltfleet, Glanford and Binbrook of Wentworth County, together with Grimbsy, Clinton, Caistor and Gainsboro of Lincoln County.

The second riding included Louth, Grantham and Newark townships.

The third riding included Pelham, Thorold and Stamford.

The fourth riding included all south of Chippewa Creek, the townships which now make up the County of Welland.

It was provided that the first riding of York and Durham should elect one representative; that the fourth riding, together with the County of Norfolk, should send one representative; and the second riding and third riding should each elect one representative. The representation was based on population as determined from the militia returns. Thus, we see that there was one representative for the townships of Louth, Grantham and Newark or Niagara, one representative; for Pelham, Thorold and Stamford, one for Welland County and the district as far west as Catfish Creek in Elgin County, and one representative; for the district beginning near Jordon Harbor, and extending around the lake as far as Port Hope.

Having disposed of the question as to the ridings, we next touch upon the location of the capital. A very interesting chapter could be written of this subject. The Governor General Lord Dorchestor, we understand, favored Kingston, but Simcoe at first thought it should be located Inland,—for a time he was favorable to a town to be built at the forks of the Thames where London now stands. Meanwhile, he decided to make his temporary headquarters at Navy Hall, at the mouth of the Niagara River. Here were kept some of the naval stores and here were buildings where the Officers of His Majesty's Lake Ontario vessels made their winter quarters. Just across the river was Fort Niagara, which was still manned by British Troops. Simcoe no doubt thought that the new members could as readily reach Niagara by boat as any other place in the Province, and so he gave orders for the various ridings to elect their representatives and for the latter to meet in session at Navy Hall, in September, 1792.

Note the size of the two constituencies, the first riding and the fourth riding and the fact that there were no roads. But there were few settlers beyond Burlington Bay or the Grand River, so that practically it was simply the County of Lincoln in the Niagara Peninsula that elected the four representatives for the four ridings of Lincoln.

Who were the representatives? The proclamation provided for

sixteen members. I shall not weary you with all the names, but perhaps as I have referred to the four districts I may note them as follow:—The eastern district on the St. Lawrence from Brockville to Cornwall elected five members, the Kingston and Bay of Quinte district elected four, the Niagara district four, and the Detriot River district three. The three stretches of the country between Brockville and Kingston, between Trenton and Hamilton, and between Fort [illegible] and Leamington were unrepresented because there were no residents in these areas between the four original groups of pioneer settlement.

Who were the first representatives for old Lincoln who were chosen to come to Navy Hall to make the first laws for the new Province?

First Lincoln -	Nathaniel Pettit
Second Lincoln - -	Benjamin Pawling
Third Lincoln - -	Isaac Swayzie
Fourth Lincoln - .	Parshall Terry

Nathaniel Pettit was one of the influential men of the first settlers in Grimsby. He came from Pennsylvania in 1787. He was a member of the first Land Board, and when the British Government was making selection of an Executive Council to assist the new Lieutanent Governor, his name was submitted by Lord Dorchestor for consideration. He was familiarly known as Judge Pettit. His brother Andrew was the progenitor of the Pettits of Lincoln County.

Benjamin Pawling also came from Pennsylvania. During the war he was an officer in Butler's Rangers. At the close of the war some of Butler's Rangers settled on the north shore of Lake Erie east of Amerstburg, others settled in the Niagara District His land was on the lake front east of Port Dalhousie. Along with Nathaniel Pettit he was a member of the Land Board in 1788 and continued as such for some years. Col. Benjamin Pawling of 12 Mile Creek was buried on the 16th day of December, 1818, by the Rev. Mr. Addison of Niagara.

Col. Isaac Swayzie, representative for the third Lincoln, had played a very important part in the war of American Independence. He was born in New Jersey and during the war was most active as a scout and "Pilot of the New York Army." He settled on the Niagara River being a representative for one or other of the ridings of Lincoln during 20 years in all. He died in 1828, aged 77 years.

For many years there was doubt and uncertainty as to who represented the fourth riding. The standard works of history do not give the complete list; some had a mysterious Mr. Young who could not be indentified. Long continued search, however, revealed the

man in Parshall Terry. A careless writing of the names Terry and Young will show how the one name might be mistaken for the other. The Quebec Magazine for December, 1792, makes the name "Partial Jerry." Terry does not seem to have taken a very active part in early Niagara legislation. He got contracts in connection with the new fort at Toronto Bay and moved to the valley of the Don.

When the elections were held for the second Parliament, four new men were elected to represent the four Lincoln Ridings, viz., Richard Beasley, David Wm. Smith, Samuel Street and Benjamin Hardison. Students of early Niagara District history will at once associate Richard Beasley with the early history of the Head of the Lake, Samuel Street with the early milling operations on the Niagara River, Benjamin Hardison with Fort Erie, and David Wm. Smith fits in with old Niagara and the adjoining townships. The name of David Wm. Smith is inseparably connected with early days in Niagara. He had served with his father at Detroit and sat in the first Parliament as the member for Essex and Suffolk. But he was transferred to Niagara in 1792 and his connection with land grants as Surveyor General made him well known to the electors of that section. During the years 1792 1804 there was probably no more influential person in Upper Canada than David William Smith. An enumeration of the public offices that he held in Upper Canada fills one page of an ordinary book. It may be interesting here to note that the man who represented the second Lincoln, that part in which Niagara town is situated, presided as speaker over the second Parliament of Upper Canada. He seems to have fairly won his claim to knighthood which was conferred in 1821 after he had returned to England.

Five sessions of the first Parliament were held at Newark, as the settlement was then called, the first from 17th September to 15th October, 1792, and the fifth from 16th May to 3rd June, 1796. In August of the latter year the second election was held, the constituencies being the same as in 1792, and the first session of the second Parliament was held at York in the summer of 1797. Thus passed away the glory of old Niagara as the capital of the Province. It had been understood that it was merely the temporary capital. Just as soon as Fort Niagara should be evacuated it would be advisable to transfer the headquarters of Government elsewhere. This took place in 1796. In the same year Simcoe somewhat unexpectedly left Upper Canada and did not have the pleasure of opening his new Parliament in his new capital on Toronto Bay which he named York.

In naming the counties, Simcoe had endeavored to reproduce England. He began with Kent at the extreme west on the south

shore of Lake St. Clair and had fixed in succession Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincoln, York, Durham and Northumberland, and when he desired to give the townships names; in place of the numbers by which they had been known, he chose the names of towns in the corresponding counties in England, hence Grimsby, Louth, Caistor and Newark.

The records of the old Nassau Land Board show us that they had given instructions to lay out a town adjoining Navy Hall and the Government reserve to be called Lennox, but Simcoe changed that to Newark, this in time to give way to Niagara.

A picture of Niagara during the four years of its legislative career would be exceedingly interesting. The Lieutenant Governor and his staff, the Executive Councillors, the civil servants more powerful and more consequential in those days than now, the members of the legislature, some in their homely homespun, others in the courtly dress of the old world, the officers from the Fort across the river, officers and sailors from His Majesty's ships as they from time to time turned into the King's wharf, the Indian Chiefs from the neighboring reserves as they came to trade or make treaty, the U. E. Loyalist in his best clothes saved from the wreck showing the signs of long wear but suggestive of better days in the years long gone by, and the Dutch farmers whose garb and speech both traced back to the Mohawk or the Susquehannah. Add to these the travellers from overseas who came to call upon the Governor in his capital in the wilderness on their way to the great Falls of Niagara, even then famous in Europe, and you have material for a sketch interesting and attractive. Those undoubedtly were the days of Niagara's greatness when within this old town were laid the foundation laws of our province. It is to the credit and the good fortune of your town and it will be an imperishable monument to the devotion and zeal of her who is today your most worthy citizen, Miss Janet Carnochan, that there now stands a building that will gather together and preseve all that remains of that interesting story of early days —a building and a collection that should not only preserve the best things of the past but incite to the best things of the future.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Members of The Legislature of Upper Canada 1792—1841.

1792—1796: **FIRST PARLIAMENT**

1st Lincoln, York & Durham—	Nathaniel Pettit
2nd Lincoln,	Benjamin Pawling
3rd Lincoln,	Isaac Swayzie
4th Lincoln & Norfolk,	Partial Terry

1797—1800: **SECOND PARLIAMENT**

1st Lincoln, York & Durham—	Richard Beasley
2nd Lincoln,	David William Smith
3rd Lincoln,	Samuel Street
4th Lincoln & Norfolk	Benjamin Hardison

1801—1804: **THIRD PARLIMENT**

1st Lincoln, W. York & Haldimand,	Robert Nelles Richard Beasley
2nd, 3rd & 4th Lincoln,	Ralfe Clench Isaac Swayzie

1805—1808: **FOURTH PARLIAMENT**

1st Lincoln, W. York & Haldimand,	Solomon Hill Robert Nelles
2nd, 3rd & 4th Lincoln,	Ralfe Clench Isaac Swayzie

1809—1812: **FIFTH PARLIAMENT**

1st Lincoln & Haldimand,	Levi Lewis Joseph Willcocks
2nd Lincoln	David Secord
3rd Lincoln	Samuel Street, (Speaker)
4th Lincoln	Crowell Willson

1813—1816: **SIXTH PARLIAMENT**

1st Lincoln	Robert Nelles
2nd Lincoln	Ralfe Clench
3rd Lincoln	Thomas Dickson
4th Lincoln	Isaac Swayzie

1817—1820: SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

1st Lincoln	Robert Nelles
2nd Lincoln	Ralfe Clench
3rd Lincoln	David Secord
4th Lincoln	Issac Swayzie

1821—1824 EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

1st Lincoln	John Clark
2nd Lincoln	W. J. Kerr
3rd Lincoln	Robert Hamilton
4th Lincoln	Robert Randall

1825—1828: NINTH PARLIAMENT

Lincoln County,	John Clark Robert Randall Bartholomew C. Beardsley John J. Lefferty
Niagara (Town)	Edward McBride

1829—1830: TENTH PARLIAMENT

King George IV, died June 25th, 1830

Niagara (Town)	Robert Dickson
Lincoln (County)	Robert Randall John J. Lefferty Wm. Terry Wm. Woodruff

1831—1834: ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT

Niagara (Town)	Henry John Boulton
Lincoln (County)	Robert Randall Wm. Crooks Bartholomew C. Beardsley John Clark

King William IV, died June 20th, 1837

1835—1836: TWELFTH PARLIAMENT

Niagara (Town)	Chas. Richardson
1st Lincoln,	Dennis Woolverton
2nd Lincoln,	George Rykert
3rd Lincoln,	David Thorburn
4th Lincoln,	Gilbert McMicking

1837—1840: THIRTEENTH PARLIAMEMT

Niagara (Town)	Chas. Richardson
1st Lincoln,	Richard Woodruff
2nd Lincoln,	George Rykert
3rd Lincoln,	David Thorburn
4th Lincoln,	Gilbert McMicking

The Evolution of Our Historical Building

Since this, we believe is the first building erected in the province for purely historical purposes it may be worth while to follow out the steps taken in its inception, planning, providing funds, construction and now we hope to say its happy conclusion. When our Society was formed in Dec., 1895, the idea of an historical collection soon occurred to us and a room which is itself an historic room having been that of the Grand Jury was granted us by the Town Council in the third story of the Court House a long narrow room and however contracted its dimensions or however difficult of access still we were thankful to have a room and here we started our collection in the spring of 1896, the September Loan Exhibit being very helpful to us and gradually articles flowed in till our room was crowded, the wall covered with pictures and every available corner filled. During the summers 1905, 1906 permission was granted by the Town Council to use the Town Hall, with the proviso that we must return to our own room in September, as the Town Hall would then be required for the Town and Township Fair. It may be imagined that the labor of moving was no slight thing and this has been done five times, twice in 1905 twice in 1906 and our final move in February 1907 and all with very little expense and with little breakage or loss. It may be imagined that the formation of an Historical Society, an historical collection and the erection of a building met with cold indifference, indeed with copious showers of cold water from many, but on the other hand we have always had a number of faithful members and constant friends whose sympathy and active help have encouraged us. A word or two as to the formation of our Society. I may say that being a member first, of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society the example set by Canon Bull and the work done by that

society were all powerful factors, indeed an inspiration in forming the dream of a similar society in Niagara. A few lines were inserted in our local paper asking those interested in such an object to meet in the Library on the evening of Dec. 12th 1895, Fifteen persons assembled and I had fully formed in my mind that Rev. J. C. Garrett should be our President but to my astonishment and indeed dismay I was appointed to the office and have tried to discharge its duties ever since. One thing greatly in our favor has been the fact that we have had the same Secretary active and faithful through all these years and an efficent Secretary is a great support to any society. Also we have had only two Treasurers and these have given earnest work, the same Vice President, Henry Paffard, and our present Vice President, Rev. J. C. Garrett, has been on the Committee since the formation of the society. A constitution was framed and very few changes have been made in it. We began with ten members we now have 140, we have printed fifteen pamphlets, placed eight markers on historic spots, gathered over three thousand articles, collected money for this building which with its furniture and additions to be made will cost in the neighborhood of $5000. We now owe three hundred and fifty dollars but have faith that the liberality of our friends is not yet exhausted.

The first printed reference to a building was in a circular issued by our society in 1898. Five hundred copies were sent out but I am sorry to say with little result but by little and little, step by step the main idea expressed in that circular has been carried out. The opening words were: "Three years ago Canon Bull suggested in his report, the placing of a cairn or monument of some kind to commemorate the landing of the United Empire Loyalists on our shores." Since then at the meeting of the Provincial Historical Association here in June 1896 the proposition of the Niagara Historical Society in regard to this met with much approval and a grant of $50 was given as the nucleus of the fund, from the surplus in the hands of the Association given by the Government at the Centennial of Upper Canada, July 1892. This was only to be given to us when we had started the work and as a matter of fact it only came into our hands in 1904. In the circular sent out in 1898 the closing words give the first idea of a building thus: "A late suggestion made is that in view of the increasing contents of the Historical Room (so many of those relating to the early settlers) the memorial take the form of a building for the historical collection."

Meanwhile as our cases were overflowing two difficulties stared us in the face, 1st where to find space in the long narrow room for the articles given, it being impossible to classify them as we wished. 2nd was it safe to keep such valuable material much of which it

would be impossible to replace if destroyed in the third story where it would be difficult to save anything in case of fire.

The next step was in the form of letters from the President of the society to the Cabinet Ministers of the Province in the year 1899. The replies to these were of the usual nature of careful and cautious Ministers of the Crown, "the matter would receive their very serious consideration," "they would bring the matter before their colleagues," etc, but the letter of Hon. G. W. Ross was an encouraging one and gave the hint of what became our future action he said "a shaft or monument would cost but a small sum. However I think your larger scheme of a fire proof building for the safe deposit of your collection would be decidedly better and I would cheerfully lend my aid for the accomplishment of that object. If a considerable sum were contributed by yourselves it would be an inducement to us to add something to make your contribution more effective."

The next important step was taken on the 17th September, 1903, when a public meeting was called in the Court room and different friends were invited to be with us from Toronto. A Globe reporter, Mr. McLean, was present and a very pleasant meeting resulted, A. N. Wright acted as chairman and C. C. James, David Boyle, Rev. A. Sherk, Wm. Kirby, Mayor Jas. Aikens and Mrs. Thompson spoke. Mr. James and Mr. Boyle both strongly advised that instead of appealing to the Government, municipality of any other public organization that we began with ourselves as a Society, our townspeople, and then appeal to other sources. A committee was formed consisting of C. C. James, John Ross Roberson, Dr. Withrow, D. Boyle, Mrs. Thompson, Toronto, and in town, Alfred Ball, Alexander Servos, H. Paffard, R. E. Denison, F. J. Rowland, the Mayor, and the President of the Society was named the convener of the committee. At the first meeting a circular was presented and sent to the Toronto members for approval, five hundred copies were printed and distributed. It was decided these should be sent with a personal letter to all members at a distance to former residents of our town and others likely to help and that a canvass of the town should be made by the President and Treasurer of the Society following the sending out of the circular. We had to begin with, $150 granted from the funds of the Society, the hope of the $50 held in trust for us by the O. H. S. and a member promised $50. The President undertook to write most of the letters to accompany the circulars and commenced by writing six letters each evening, for some time this was continued, afterwards four were written each evening and finally a larger or smaller number as circumstances allowed. It may be said that the members in town in general responded heartily as well as the non-members, only a few refusals were met with. The waiting

for answers and their receipt was the important event of the day and its exciting feature and when for a time the letter writing ceased it seemed that everything was stale, flat and unprofitable and that something had been taken out of our life. "The Post's Arrival in the Village" so graphically described by the poet was nothing to this. The varying replies, the failure to reply at all, the kind answers of some, the curt ones of a few, the large donations sometimes from unexpected sources, the smaller ones from people who might be expected to give large amounts all formed an interesting feature of life in the year 1904-5. These letters have been preserved and will be bound as the property of the Society. It should have been stated before that just as our circulars were being printed a proposal was brought forward that the town should give us the Town Hall on the payment of $1000 to enable them to improve the Court Room, this was strongly urged by three of our members and very unwillingly agreed to by myself to whom as to many others the idea of a separate building appealed strongly. Some to whom circulars were sent disapproved and spoke in sending their contribution as if a larger one would have been given for a separate building. To these the way is now open for the liberality first thought of. However from special circumstances and difficulties which arose unexpectedly no steps were taken to carry out the plan of using the Town Hall and altering the Court Room. When the spring of 1904 was reached it was determined to ask assistance from the Provincial Government. While in Toronto a letter asked an interview with the Premier who was also the Treasurer, the answer appointing the day and hour only arrived two hours before the time fixed and the street cars taken to gather the delegations were numerous and when it was found that this very hour was also that appointed for the Premier to meet a delegation of hundreds of college graduates asking for a large grant for the University the dismay felt may be imagined, however a five minutes interview was granted and the promise of the Premier made in 1899 was recalled that if we helped ourselves, help might be given, then came the quick question. "And have you done so?" "Yes, we have now $1000." No absolute promise was given but that of looking into the matter and when some time after the supplementary list came out it was found to our satisfaction that $500 was given to us and now larger views dawned on us and the idea of a separate building was determined on. Many friends in Toronto helped us liberally on personal solicitation and the next spring a visit was paid to the Dominion Parliament to ask for a grant of $1000. The object now was to show than we were not local nor even merely provincial in our aims but that we had members in differerent parts of the Dominion, articles in our collection from distant points, that

we exchanged publications with different States and Provinces. An interview was kindly arranged for, when almost despaired of, at nine in the evening the last day but one of Parliament with Hon. C. S. Hyman, the Minister of Public Works, and when it was found that we had now on hand almost $2000, a hope was extended that our prayer would be granted and when the supplementary list appeared our hearts were gladdened with the grant of $1000 to be paid when the work was well under way.

We now called a meeting of the whole of our members by printed post card, and in Aug. 17th, 1905, we met to discuss the plan for a building, of which the celebrated young sculptor, Mr. Allward, gave us the first idea. We decided on certain salient features, the size, the material, the gallery, the portico, and then the plan was taken to the architect, W. B. Allan, St. Catharines, who made out specifications and drew a new plan, which, at a committee meeting, we approved of with certain alterations. Meanwhile an interview was obtained with the present Premier, Hon. J. S. Whitney, but that year we were informed "there was a deficit" no definite promise was given of assistance, but in April, 1906, an interview was granted with Hon. S. Whitney and Hon. A. J. Matheson, and a kind and courteous promise was given of further assistance.

It may be wondered at that we had the audacity to ask assistance from two Premiers of two different political views but the result shewed that in this case politics did not enter into historical matters for when the supplementary estimates were published a grant of $500 appeared. Our committee had already called for tenders by advertising in the St. Catharines and Niagara papers and in January 1906 four tenders were received but all far beyond our means, all reaching the sum of $7,000. This certainly gave us pause. Again the committee met and revised the specifications trying to eliminate the most expensive features and still cause little alteration in the appearance or solidity of the structure.

Again we advertised and this time only one tender was received and this for slightly under four thousand dollars by Messrs. Carnochan and Doritty, and this was accepted on Feb. 10th, 1906, the work to be finished in September.

A very important matter has been referred to: viz., the obtaining a site for the building and this was almost as difficult as the selecting a site for Toronto Reference Library although it did not drag on through years as did the decision for the Toronto building. First the town promised a site and at a joint meeting of a committee from members of the Society and the Town Council the grant of a site in the Town Park was recommended and afterwards confirmed by the council, but an editorial in the local paper opposed this and others

joining in the cry, there being talk of the resolution being rescinded, we, not wishing to antagonize public feeling did not press the matter and the next meeting of the Society when some were despairing of a spot on which to rest the sole of our foot the president offered to present a site on Main Street nearly opposite the R. C. Church. This was accepted but afterwards wher examination showed that being on sloping ground additional expense would be incurred, an offer was made by the President's brother to exchange the present site for the first one offered and this was agreed upon by the committee and confirmed at a meeting of the society. Another cry of opposition was raised that "it was so far away," "that it should be on the main street," but it is generally conceded now that the building facing as it does an historical plain with such a beautiful prospect is in just the proper place. The cry that it was so far away was met with the statement that the Buffalo Historical building is four miles from the centre of the city, that Dundurn Castle, the sea' f the Wentworth His. So. is over a mile away as is also the Peterboro His. So. building. This change of site entailed the trouble of having three deeds made out, first, I gave one to my brother, second, he gave one to me, third, I gave one to the Hisorical Society. At last on April, 1906, the first sod was removed and the work at first progressed rapidly, but some delay occurred waiting for the masons, maple flooring being lost in the way, waiting for the arrival of many things, but notwithstanding all these delays by the fall of 1906 the building was finished except the portico which from the early frost could not be proceeded with.

With regard to the name the following words occured in the circular sent out. "Several names have been suggested "The U.E.L. Memorial," "Memorial of War of 1812," but a later suggestion is to call it simply Memorial Hall, it would thus be in memory of the U. E. Loyalists who landed here, and whose names may be inscribed on the walls, it may be in memory of regiments, British and Canadian which have fought here, whose names may also find a place on the walls, or it may be in memory of the early settlers of whatever kind, or of the business men who helped to make Niagara an important town, and in short it may be a memorial of whatever great or good has been done here in the past." And Memorial Hall it is. In the revolving case and on the wall are pictures of different kinds, oil paintings, water colors, silhouettes, amtrotpyes of at least 300 of our early people, besides this another group of places, buildings, military clothing from the Revolutionary War indeed from the French occupation down to the Fenian Raid, nay even to the Boer War, another group of women's work and women's wear, articles of household economy whose use is unknown to many of our young

people, Indian weapons and wear, early printing especially that done in our town. The building itself has in it several pieces of historic material, some oak, steps from Butler's Barracks, brick and stone from the Roger's store which wholesale house in 1833 supplied the stores for forty miles around our town with goods. There is a colonial mantel, or rather two, from old houses. We are to have a gavel made from the old Parliament Oak. The outside brick was furnished by A. W. Wright, Mimico, the hard Maple flooring from Meaford, the Georgia pine railing and Mahogany posts from Cincinnatti. The cases have been made from seasoned chestnut grown here, others obtained elsewhere are made of oak and walnut. Several cases have been contributed. The revolving case was made in England and presented to us.

When the amount of $4000 was reached we received a cheque for $500 from an old Niagara boy, Hugh J. Chisholm, New York which gladdened our hearts, as this would pay for the furnishing, Mr. Rittenhouse of Chicago also contributed $100 and last the Town Council $200. In writing letters asking for contributions it was found that our publications were of great assistance to us having awakered interest in our work. It must not be forgotten that the old boys of the High School have contributed generously. A registered letter containing $50 in bills was a pleasant surprise to us from an old gentleman whom we had not seen and who had though a wealthy man, been vainly solicited for contributions in his city, to Y.M.C.A., Library, Hospital and other worthy objects.

It is said it is well to have a friend at court and it seems that we have been particularly fortunate in this respect and have had not one but many who have given us hints how and when and to whom to apply for assistance. It may be told at some other time how many circulars were sent out, how many contributors, how much from members of Society, at home and abroad, Dominion, Province, County Council, Township, Town, other friends. Letters were written to the Colonels of the regiments which had fought or been stationed here and from three of these contributions were sent, the Royal Scots, the 70th Surrey and the 5th Fusiliers stationed respectively in Scotland, India and England.

A word may be said as to the members of the committee who made all the arrangements as to the building. It was proposed to appoint a building committee but the work was principally done by a few of the original committee and as many of these were in Toronto and could not attend it devolved on those here and at last from different reasons the number dwindled down to three, Messrs. Alfred Ball, F. J. Rowland and myself, as Mr. Paffard removed to the Northwest and Mr. A. Servos has been long in ill health, both of

whom had rendered efficient service, Mr. Kirby also was in poor health while the work was going on, but a small number on a committee can sometimes work together better than a large number. The only Toronto member who attended any of the committee meeting was Mrs. Thompson who has taken much interest in the work and given valuable advice. There were in all twelve committee meetings. The first sod was turned in April 1906 the building was finished all but the portico in October of that year. The cases were ready by February 1907 and we moved in February 4th, and the work of arrangement was commenced by Mrs. Thompson and myself the former having kindly offered help and to her we are deeply indebted for the assistance given during three weeks of the coldest weather of the winter. And again in May she has also by her taste in arrangements put us under heavy obligations. There are now over 4000 articles, the books and pamphlets themselves numbering 800, the newspapers 1000, the pictures 500, military 150, china 80, Indian 300, women's wear 150, miscellaneous 200, furniture 20. Besides this a large scrap book of original documents, autopraphs and twelve other scrap books relating to family records, municipal matters, churches; numbering 1000 documents; many articles have a story and from our documents we have been able frequently to answer letters asking for information.

Our members and contributors are in Manitoba, Scotland, England, New York, Chicago, West Indies, Savannah, India, South Africa, Calgary, etc., most remarkable coincidences have occured in obtaining or giving information and, in acknowledgment of this, valuable books and pictures have often been sent to us. We exchange with thirty historical societies and thus are accumulating a valuable library. Our societies are for States, or Countries and it seemed a daring thing for a town as small as ours to make such an attempt and indeed of our members only a fifth are in town and many of those absent in the wi er when our meetings are held or are otherwise unable to attend so that if we have had many encourgements we have also had difficulties with which to contend.

A word must be said as to the work, the contract was let to Messrs. Carnohan and Doritty, the mason work was given to Bennett of St. Catharines, cases were made by Mr. Jno. Carnohan assisted by W. Richardson, the painting and graining by Albert Davey, the hardware mostly procured in town, the metallic roofing from Toronto. May the building continue to be in greater degree a receptacle for anything pertaining to the history of our country and while we acknowledge with gratitude the help given and the success which has crowned our efforts we hope for still greater things in the future.

PORTICO, JUNE 1907

INTERIOR OF MEMORIAL HALL

We cordially thank all who have in any way assisted either in money, articles for the collection, time given, or advice and solicit a continuation of such favors.

A Few of the Most Interesting Articles in Memorial Hall

The question is frequently asked, what do you consider the most valuable article in the collection? This is not an easy question to answer, for there are so many valuable articles in the various divisions, military, literary, artistic, useful, and the answer of different individuals would vary with the varying taste of the person interrogated. Whether General Brock's cocked hat, the first novel published in Upper Canada, or the first poem, the American sword given up in 1813, the powder horn of Chief Brant, muster roll of Butler's Rangers, 1782, Library record book 1800-1820, key of powder magazine, mahogany looking glass brought in 1784, the Empire dress, old flags, etc., in such an "embarrassment of riches" it is indeed difficult to decide. And then so many of the articles have a story connected with them. In our number 5 is a short article the "Evolution of an Historical Room." This is now out of print but when re-printed much may well be added as instead of the thousand articles then there are now over 4000.

How little valued generally is this common poster, and yet here are several which have fortunately been preserved and often settle some disputed point. Here on the wall facing General Brock's cocked hat, is the poster framed, printed by Wm. Lyon McKenzie in Queenston of the arrangements for the re-interment of Brock in 1824 under the first moument, the body having lain twelve years at Fort George, also after the arrangements for the final burial under the new monument in 1853. The cocked hat we must confess was never worn by the General as it came out shortly after his death and was given by the nephew to George Ball and is now placed here by a great grandson. Had it arrived earlier and been worn by the General we should not be its fortunate possessors as all the clothing was sent home to the Island of Guernsey. A letter may be read in

the life of the hero referring to the non-arrival of the cocked hat. and the General's disappointment. Near this is the Amercian sword given up at the capture of Fort Niagara in December 1813 after Niagara had been burned; this is loaned by A. Servos, Lake Road, a great-grandson of Lt. D. K. Servos to whom the sword was handed; a powder horn with Indian hieroglyphics given by Chief Brant to the Interpreter Jean Baptiste Ronsseaux; a pewter platter part of the camp equipage of Col. Johnson killed at the siege of Fort Niagara 1759 and buried in the chapel with Ceneral Prideaux after the capture of the French by Sir Wm. Johnson; the coat worn by Fort Major Campbell who surrendered with Cornwalls at Yorktown in 1781; the poster proclamation issued by Wm. Lyon McKenzie from Navy Island in 1838 and another offering reward for the capture of Morreau who was hanged at Niagara the same year; a collection of military buttons framed, which may be said to give the military history of Niagara, they representing nearly all the regiments, British, United Stated or Canadian, which fought or were stationed here. The coat, sash, powder horn, belt buckle of a member of that noted regiment the King's Dragoon Guards here in 1838; various views of Niagara in 1794, 1813, 1824, 1846, nearly all being the original pencil sketch; a plan drawn for Mrs. Curzon showing the path of Laura Secord in her remarkable walk of twenty miles to warn the British at Beaver Dams; several valuable water color portraits by the celebrated Hoppner Meyer and several good oil paintings of early settlers; the pocket-book of Captain Marten McClellan who was killed at the capture of Fort George 27th May 1813; copies of the Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle printed at Niagara then Newark 1794, a pamphlet also printed there in 1799; the first volume of the Gleaner 1817; the first novel printed in Upper Canada, in 1824 at Kingston which is a very rare book; also the first poem, Wonders of the West or a day at the Falls of Niagara, printed at York in 1825, almanac printed at Rochester by W. L. Mackenzie when a prisoner in jail; Anti-Masonic almanacs of 1828-9 after the abduction of Morgan; sermons preached in Boston 1760 in thanks giving for the victories of the British over the French in Canada and India; the Record book of the first library of Upper Canada at Niagara 1800-1820 with the signature of proprietors; the hat worn by Ralfe Clench at the opening of Parliament here 17th September 1792; pictures of two steamboats built for Hon. Jno. Hamilton one, the "Queenston," at Queenston 1824 the other the "Great Britain" at Prescott in 1830, another famous old steam boat the "Chief Justice Robinson" which used to sail all winter crossing from Toronto to Niagara; a beautiful banner made for the Grimsby Loyal and Patriotic Society for the inauguration of Brock's Monument

in 1853, two flags presented by the Misses Nelles in 1818 to the 3rd Lincoln of which Robert Nelles was the Colonel. Also there was lent us for the summer the little silk Union Jack which was placed at the summit of the old monument in 1840 by a sailor lad who climbed by the lightning conductor of the tottering monument while thousands of spectators stood with bated breath fearing to see him fall, at the Indignation: meeting after the malicious shattering of the monument with gunpowder. The old mantel with the ancient crane, waffle iron, warming pan, tinder box, foot warmer to take to church, or the Colonial mantel of 1812 opposite, the revolving case of pictures of early settlers copied from silhouettes, ambrotypes, water colors, oil paintings, Secord, Servos, Ball, Whitmore, Clench, Field, Cooper, etc., and in more modern times the doctors, clergyman, mayors, judges, members of Parliament of the town. Hanging in the gallery is the figure of an angel blowing a trumpet, which was the weather vane of St. Andrew's church in 1831, but when a tornado took off the roof in 1854 the vane was twisted and lay in a painter's shop for nearly fifty years and finally was brought here. A round table in two parts belonged to the Secord family for over a hundred years, a wicker work chair was owned by Rev. Jno. Burns one of the first ministers of St. Andrew's a century ago. A high post bedstead, house fire engine, cannon balls which came over in 1812-13 not as messengers of love. A bound volume of the Gleaner for 1831-2, another has specimens from fourteen of the twenty newpapers published in the town from 1793 to the present time.

Quite the oldest things in the room are some beautifully shaped flint arrow heads used by the Britons before the Saxons came, also a Roman battle axe found in an Ayrshire bog. A Sepoy sword also a Waterloo sword, a cavalry bit is a relic of the American occupation in 1813 as also a canteen with the letters U. S. Philadelphia. A large scrap book has many interesting documents a list of Indian Sachems and warriors who presented 15000 acres of land to Col. Wm. Claus, an elopement letter of 1801 and a love letter of 1824, a curious list of burial expenses in Queenston 1817 the amount and variety of liquor used is astounding, port wine, brandy, gin, Stout, Madeira wine, Teneriffe wine amounting in all with digging the grave to £12. 2s The list of Sunday School scholars who gave 7½, 1s. 3d, 2s. 6d, respectively to provide a chair for the old clerk who had served for fifty years in St. Marks; the petition to the Queen from heads of families in St. Andrew's in 1842 re Clergy Reserves, a beautiful water color of roses executed by Mrs. Moodie the author of Roughing it in the Bush. A sampler with the words God save the King G. R. III by Margaret Stewart in 1812; the photo of a sampler worked in the winter of 1812-13 by Mrs. Denison nee Lippincott in memory of Sir Isaac

Brock with the words "push on York Volunteers" showing that this is not a modern story as some have asserted. A tuning box made in 1847 for St. Andrew's church, Embroidery done in 1815 by a daughter of Dominic Henry the Light House Keeper, original letters of Sir Allan MacNab, Samual Street, Alexander McLeod, Jas. Crooks, etc., beautiful pieces of ancient china and also embroidery, autographs of Secretary Jarvis, Governor Simcoe, Ralfe Clench, Isaac Swayzie, Col. Butler, Judge Hamilton, etc.

Military commissions of Robert Nelles, Jas. Clement, Cortlandt Secord with signatures of governors as Peregrine Maitland, Colborne, Gore, Russell. An old gun called the Indian Chief, a flintlock of 1812, a Fenian Raid gun and our latest contribution a Boer gun with its original owner's name.

A word must be said as to the largest contributors to the collections and indeed without whose aid our room would not present the appearance it fortunately does, Charles A. F. Ball has been very generous in documents, old newspapers, books, household articles, also Alfred Ball, Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Toronto; Mrs. J. G. Currie, St. Catharines; Mrs. Alfred Ball, Mrs. Camidge, Mrs. Chas. A. F. Ball, Miss Gilkison, Brantford; Alexander Servos, John A. Blake, John Carnochan, Mrs. Geo. A. Clement, Herbert Blake, Miss E. Campbell, Toronto; Colin Milloy, Miss Minnie Ball, John Ross Robertson, Toronto; Johnson Clench, St. Catharines; M. G. Scherk, Toronto; Miss Claus, Miss Green, Mrs. John Secord, Richard Taylor, David Boyle, Toronto; Henry Paffard, Dr. Milroy, Scotland; Miss Flanigan, Mrs. Newton, Miss Emma Ball, Mrs. John Carnochan, Miss Stewart, Toronto; Mrs. W. Richardson; Miss Crouch, Virgil; Mrs. Peckham, Toledo; Miss Cathline, Miss Dreger, Mrs. Radcliff, Miss Miller, Newbury; the Educational Department in discarded cases and many others.

RECEIPTS

Contributions to The Building Fund.

Dominion Government, 1905		$1000 00
Provincial Government, 1904	$500	1000 00
" " 1906	$500	
Hugh J. Chisholm, New York		500 00
Grant from Town Council, Niagara		200 00
" Society's funds, 1904	$150	300 00
" " " 1905	50	
" " " 1906	100	
" " " 1907	50	
M. F. Rittenhouse, Chicago		100 00
Ontario Historical Society (held in trust)		50 00
S. D. Woodruff, St. Catharines		50 00
Miss Carnochan, Niagara		50 00
Mrs. and Miss Manning, Niagara		25 00
Chas. A. F. Ball, Niagara		25 00
John Ross Robertson, Toronto		25 00
T. M. and Mrs. Rowland, "		25 00
E B. Osler, "		25 00
B. E. Walker, "		25 00
Mrs. Chas. Baur, Terre Haute, Ind		25 00
County Council, Lincoln		25 00
Queens Hotel Concert (half of proceeds)		36 75
E. R. Thomas, Buffalo		25 00
Jas. Wilson, C. E., Niagara Falls, South		20 00
J. D. Larkin, River Road and Buffalo		20 00
Æ. Jarvis, Toronto		15 00
W. K. Jackson, Buffalo		15 00
Alfred Ball, Niagara		15 00
N. W. Rowell, K. C., Toronto		15 00
C. M. Greiner, Buffalo		11 50
F. J. Rowland. Niagara		10 00
J. H. Burns, "		10 00
W. R. McClelland, "		10 00
		$3653 25

Brought Forward		$3653 25
Wm. Kirby, F. R. S. C., Niagara		10 00
Jas. Aikins,	"	10 00
Robt. Warren,	"	10 00
St. John & Ferguson,	"	10 00
Miss Alma,	"	10 00
Wm. Miller,	"	10 00
Major Hiscott,	"	10 00
Niagara Township Council		10 00
Mrs. J. D. Larkin, River Road and Buffalo		10 00
Hon. Wm Gibson, Beamsville		10 00
R. C. Burns, Brantford		10 00
Æ. Rowland, Winnipeg		10 00.
Col. E. Cruikshank, F,R.S.C., Niagara Falls		10 00
J. B. McIntyre, St. Catharines		10 00
A. R. Carnochan,	"	10 00
Mrs. W. R. Ross, Holland, Man		10 00
Judge Hamilton, Kingston		10 00
C. C. James, F.R.S.C., Toronto		10 00
C. D. Warren,	"	10 00
Wm. Briggs, D. D.,	"	10 00
Niagara Navigation Co.,	"	10 00
Sir John A. Boyd,	"	10 00
Chas. Hunter,	"	10 00
10th Regt. Royal Grenadiers	"	10 00
2nd Queen's Own Rifles	"	10 00
48th Highlanders,	"	10 00
Mrs. Christopher Robinson.	"	10 00
Hon. Robt. Jaffery,	"	10 00
C. D. Massey,	"	10 00
Fred Nicholls,	"	10 00
A. W. Wright,	"	10 00
Mrs. A. W. Wright,	"	10 00
Miss Crouch, Virgil		10 00
Col. Pearce, 70th Surrey India		10 00
Col. Douglas, Royal Scots, England		10 00
Johnson Clench, St Catharines		9 00
Col Lambton, 5th Fusilier Scotland		5 00
Miss C. Rye, England		5 00
Jas. Doyle, Niagara		5 00
Jos. F. Greene	"	5 00
Miss Minnie Ball,	"	5 00
		$4037 25

Brought Forward		$4037 25
Miss Emma Ball,	Niagara	5 00
Miss Marion Ball,	"	5 00
Mrs. Ruthven,	"	5 00
Miss Bayley,	"	5 00
Miss Beaven,	"	5 00
G. W. Miles,	"	5 00
P. J. O'Neil,	"	5 00
Mrs. Rowley,	"	5 00
Dr. Anderson,	"	5 00
Rev. J. C. Garrett,	"	5 00
G. W. Ogilvie,	"	5 00
Mrs. T. E. Best,	"	5 00
Jos. Healey,	"	5 00
Wm. Gray,	"	5 00
G. F. Fleischmann,	"	5 00
Mrs. Lawder,	"	5 00
W. J. Wright, M.A.,	"	5 00
Jos. Walker,	"	5 00
Miss Nanna Wright,	"	5 00
Mrs. W. S. Lansing,	"	5 00
Miss Fell,	"	5 00
Mrs. McGaw,	Toronto	5 00
Miss Gordon,	"	5 00
Rev. A. Sherk,	"	5 00
Col. Merritt,	"	5 00
A. E. Paffard,	"	5 00
J. C. Black,	"	5 00
W. H. Withrow, D.D.	"	5 00
Mrs, Z. A. Lash,	"	5 00
Mrs. J. E. Wilson,	"	5 00
Alex Niven, C. E.	"	5 00
Mrs. Beecher,	"	5 00
A. W. Campbell,	"	5 00
Col. J. Mason,	"	5 00
Nicol Kingsmill, K.C.	"	5 00
F. D. Smith,	"	5 00
Major H. M. Mowat, K. C.,	Toronto	5 00
W. A. Warren,	Toronto	5 00
T. K. Thomson, C. E.,	New York	5 00
B. E. Hostetter,	"	5 00
C. C. Prest,	"	5 00
		5 00
		$4242 25

Brought Forward	$4242 25
R. E. Biggar, Clifford	5 00
N. J. Ker, C. E., Ottawa	5 00
Mrs. Ahearn, "	5 00
Mrs. A. Bertram, Dundas	5 00
W. A. Clement, C. E., Vanconver, B. C.	5 00
G. E. Burns, Montreal, Que	5 00
D. K. Goodfellow, Beanharnois, Que	5 00
Chas. Kennedy, Chicago	5 00
Miss A. Miller, Newbury	5 00
W. W. Ireland, M. A., St. Catharines	5 00
Mrs. Larkin, "	5 00
A. W. Marquis, "	5 00
C. A. Case, "	5 00
Hugh McSloy, "	5 00
E. J. Lovelace, "	5 00
McLaren & Co., "	5 00
Jas. Monroe, "	5 00
Rev. A. F. McGregor, Niagara	4 00
Miss Winterbottom. "	3 00
Miss McIntyre, "	3 00
W. E. Lyall, "	3 00
F. Winthrop, "	3 00
Mrs. Ascher, "	3 00
Mrs. P. Roe, "	3 00
Judge Ermatinger and Mrs. Ermatinger, St Thomas	3 00
G. W. Boxall, Buffalo	2 50
Miss Stewart, Toronto	2 70
J. R. Stratton, Brantford	2 00
Jas. Bain, L. L. D., Toronto	2 00
Miss Crysler, Niagara	2 00
Mrs. T Elliott, "	2 00
Jno. Sando, "	2 00
Mrs. Jas. McFarland, River Road	2 00
Richard Taylor, Niagara	2 00
C. S. Watson, "	2 00
F. Best, Chicago	2 00
Dr. Comfort, St. Cathorines	2 00
G. M. Hodgetts, "	2 00
Mrs C. Campbell, Toronto	2 00
H. C. Secord, "	2 00
	$4383 45

Brought Forward	$4383 45
A Friend, Toronto	2 00
Mrs. Miller, "	2 00
Mrs. R. A. Campbell, Montreal	2 00
H. M. Atwell, Philadephia	2 00
Miss Ganderton, England	2 00
F. B. Geddes, Essex	2 00
Mrs. L. J. Kinsman, Fonthill	2 00
Mrs. Perry, Philadephia	2 00
Miss Quade, Ramsonville, N.Y	2 00
Mrs. Quinlan, Barrie	2 00
Miss Rankin, Detriot	2 00
Miss A. M. Simpson, Ottawa	2 00
H. Seymour, C. E., and Miss Seymour, Ottawa	2 00
Mrs. Witmer, Bathgate, Dak	2 00
Dr. E. Wilson, Niagara Falls	2 00
Mrs. McPherson, Ottawa	1 50
Miss Bolton. Ottawa	1 00
R. W. Allen, Niagara	1 00
Wm. Acton, "	1 00
Mrs. Jas. Brown, "	1 00
Miss Baxter, "	1 00
Mrs. R. Best, "	1 00
Rev. A. A. Bowers, "	1 00
J. W. Bishop, "	1 00
Capt. Cuddaback, "	1 00
S. Callory, "	1 00
J. J. Devoe, "	1 00
Mrs. Bottomley, "	1 00
H. Doyle, "	1 00
Mrs. J. Ellison, "	1 00
Mrs. M. Field, "	1 00
Miss Fixette, "	1 00
Mrs. Goff, "	1 00
Geo. Goff, "	1 00
Wm. H. Harrison. "	1 00
Mrs. Henley, "	1 00
Miss Kennedy, "	1 00
P. Librock, "	1 00
T. Mulholland, "	1 00
J. McKimmie, "	1 00
Wm. Ryan, "	1 00
	$4439 95

Brought Forward		$4439 95
Geo. Reid,	Niagara	1 00
Miss W. Servos,	"	1 00
Jno. Simpson,	"	1 00
Mrs. Swift,	"	1 00
A. H. Walsh,	"	1 00
Mrs. Walker,	"	1 00
Miss Waters,	"	1 00
Mrs. Jas. Brown,	Niagara River Road	1 00
Mrs. Chittenden,	" " "	1 00
Mrs. Mason,	" " "	1 00
Mrs. Skelton,	" " "	1 00
Mrs. T. H. Watt,	" " "	1 00
F. E. Coy,	St. Catharines	1 00
B. C. Fairfield,	"	1 00
J Henderson, M. A.,	"	1 00
M. Y. Keating,	"	1 00
Dr. Jory,	"	1 00
W.J. Robertson, M.A.	"	1 00
W. W. Tyrell,	"	1 00
D. Boyle,	Toronto	1 00
Mrs. Ball,	"	1 00
J. S. Carstairs, B. A.,	"	1 00
C. J. Campbell,	"	1 00
Miss Hunter,	"	1 00
Mrs. O. Jones,	"	1 00
Mrs. Long,	"	1 00
Mr. Laidlaw,	"	1 00
Miss Meneilly,	"	1 00
Mrs. Mills,	"	1 00
Mrs. Milne,	"	1 00
C. W. Nash,	"	1 00
Miss Rankin,	"	1 00
Miss I. Thompson,	"	1 00
F. Yeigh,	"	1 00
P. C. McGregor, L.L.D.,	Almonte	1 00
Mrs. I. Cockburn,	Winnipeg	1 00
Miss Gilkison,	Brantford	1 00
Miss Curtis,	Hamilton	1 00
Mrs. W. Richards,	Pembroke	1 00
Mrs. A. B. Thom,	Goderich	1 00
A Friend,	Goderich	1 00
		$4480 95

Brought Forward	$4480 95
Dr. Gregg, Pittsburg	1 00
P. McArthur, New York	1 00
Rev. R. Keefer, Jordon Station	1 00
B. G. Hamilton, Calgary	1 00
Miss J. E. Walsh, Savannah Geo	1 00
Mrs. P. Mills, Nevis, West Indies	1 00
R. W. Slack, St. Davids	1 00
W. Ellis, "	1 00
J. H. Gilmour, Niagara Falls	1 00
Error in printing page 31 grant from Society's fund $300 instead of $350	50 00
Miss Lockwood, Niagara	3 00
A Friend, Toronto	2 00
A Friend	50
Interest on money in bank till used	104 33
	$4649 78
Borrowed from bank	275 00
	$4924 78

IN ADDITION TO CASH GIVEN

Site by the President of Society	$ 200 00
Front fence and gates, Jno. Carnochan	50 00
J. S. Clarke, Printing 900 circulars	10 00
Work on Scrap books, Mrs. Thompson	10 00
Also Valuable Visitors book, Thompson Panel for Laura Secord	3 50

Table, Mrs. McGaw, which would reach the sum of at ont $5200.

In February 1907 $300 was borrowed to pay indebtness, of this $275 remains unpaid and it is hoped that the members who have not yet contributed and any who wish to add to their subscriptions will help to clear off the deficit.

Out of the whole sum subscribed of $4699 all was paid except $49 which is a remarkably small shrinkage during three years.

EXPENDITURES

To amount of contract	$4097 00
W. B. Allen, Architect $200 less Donation $75	125 00
To Extras, Attic floor, Brick mantel, moulding for hanging pictures	75 68
To Extras, Iron rod, shelving, brackets, glass, lumber, firewood, cupboard, work	50 30
Four chestnut show cases upright at $35	140 00
24 drawers at 50c	12 00
8 tables, supports for cases	25 00
4 stands for upright cases at $8	32 00
Fence 155ft at 40c	62 00
W. Miller, two showcases (one upright)	46 00
Canadian Showcase Co., one case second hand	15 00
Knox & Ward showcase for china	19 50
A. Davey, graining, varnishing, old cases	35 00
" Lettering the Portico	4 50
E. Allen, Hardware, window fixings, glass	24 06
" Paint oil, varnish	14 18
"	2 87
T. G. Rice, Window Guards	29 00
Langley, pavement	6 20
Vokes & Co., Locks for cases	6 99
Legg Bros., Tablet at door	8 00
Colonial Mantel	10 00
Work at locks and knobs	6 20
E. Richardson, work, hanging pictures, etc	4 35
A. Hoskins, Teaming and moving, etc	3 60
W. R. McClelland, hardware	2 18
J. R. Robertson, card for 3000 labels	2 80
F. J. Rowland, sundries	2 92
" window shades	15 00
Miss Dreger, Table	3 30
Mrs. Tomlinson, for pattern for panels $3.50, express 25c	3 75
	$4884 38

Brought Forward	$4884 38
Mrs. Thompson, travelling expenses and sundries	5 85
Express charges	75
E. Allen, hardware	4 65
Miscellaneous paid by President	3 78
Discount on cheques	1 35
Interest on $300 borrowed Feb., 1907	17 50
	$4918 24
In Bank	6 54
	$4924 78

Leaving a deficit of $275.

We the undersigned have examined the book of subscriptions, vouchers and bank book and find the same correct.

Oct. 8th, 1907
March 2nd, 1907

F. J. Rowland } Auditors
Alfred Ball }

Additional received since printing above.

Rev. P. J. Beach, Niagara	$ 5 00
Dr. S. P. Ford, Norwood	1 00

It may be well to complete the list of contributors which appeared in the report of the Memorial Hall Fund Committee in the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th reports of the society, but after that date they do not appear as the committee was no longer necessary as the debt was fully paid.

The report for October 1908 reads thus:—

As all our members have had a copy of the report of the opening of our building on 4th June, 1907, it will be seen that there was only owing $275 which had been borrowed from the bank. It is now my pleasing duty to inform you that although $70 had been spent in necessary improvements that there is now due on the note only $85 shewing that there have been gratifying contributions. During the last fortnight two very generous cheques of $25 have been given and two of $10 each. Any sum large or small will enable the giver to feel that he has a part in the work. We have many plans for the future, additional cases will soon be required and many other improvements can be made.

CONTRIBUTIONS 1908

Mrs. McGaw, Toronto Additional	$ 25 00
R. B. Best, Vancouver, B. C.	25 00
Mrs. J. C. Foy, Toronto	10 00
J. J. Wright, Toronto	10 00
W. Geo. Eakins, Toronto	5 00
Rev. P. J. Bench, Niagara	5 00
Geo. G. Burns, Montreal Additional	5 00
A. Fell, Buffalo	5 00
Miss Gray, Toronto	2 00
G. H. Shepherd, North Bay	2 00
Dr. Ford, Norwood	1 00
Miss Stewart, Toronto	1 00
B. P. Johns, Cleveland	1 00
C. J. Gallow, Toronto	1 00
G. Syers, Edmonton	1 00
W. S. Corwin, California	1 00
U. S. Lady	1 00

CONTRIBUTIONS 1909

Johnson Clench, St. Catharines Additional	5 00
Miss Fell, Buffalo Additional	5 00
Miss Roe, Niagara "	2 00
Miss Stewart, Toronto "	2 00
Mrs. C. Shaw, Toronto "	1 00
Mrs. Niven	1 00

P. McArthur		1 00
Mrs. R. Servos		1 50
Barlow Cumberland, M. A		4 00
T. K. Thomson, New York	Additional	10 00
W. F. Gray, Niagara	"	5 00
Miss Gordon, Toronto	"	2 00
Charles Kennedy	"	1 00
Major Hiscott		5 00
Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Toronto		5 00
W. H. Colquhoun, Seattle		5 00
H. S. Seaman, Winnipeg		2 00
		$ 158 50

In 1909 the report goes on, "It is my pleasing duty to report as Convener that this year there remains no deficit It is worthy of notice that these last contributions were given without solicitation and those given in addition to first gifts show the interest taken in our work. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JANET CARNOCHAN
Convener of Memorial Hall Fund Committee

During these years appear also in the reports signed by the Convener statements of amounts in the contribution box which it may well be to explain. Our good friend Mr John Ross Robertson wished us to have a fee at the door which I resisted as the chief idea was to place no bar on young Canadians or others learning the history of their country. As a compromise it was suggested by a member who had given much assistance that a box for contributions be placed on the table, but no one is asked to contribute to it, indeed although there is a label on it many never see it, while others are very thoughtful and generous. In the 17th annual report it is mentioned that the largest amount yet given in the contribution box was this year, being very varied amounts, copper, silver, bills and even gold. A record is kept each day the room is open and the amount removed. In 1908 the first year the amount was $15.94, in 1909, $26.42, in 1910, $32.92, in 1911, $34.16, in 1912, $44.47, in 1912, $26.64, in 1914, $44.76, in 1915, $56.65, in 1916, $40.33, in 1917, $30.65, in 1918, $25.40, making altogether $378.34.

I am frequently asked. How is this supported? Who owns it? The Government? I say no, The Town? no, again, Who then? It is the property of the Niagara Historical Society. Well how supported? To this I reply, "we have several sources of income, in the first place we have about two hundred and fifty members, and though the fee is

only fifty cents a year, as the fees are paid very regularly we can depend on this, then we receive $100 annually from the Provincial Government for printing, we have the contents of the contribution box and the sale of pamphlets," we print generally an edition of eight hundred (at first of five hundred) to members, our exchange with sixty societies and we give to historical friends.

The sale varies as during the years since the opening there have been sold pamphlets amounting to in 1908, $13.10, in 1909, $21.20, in 1910, $24.40, in 1911, $40.40, in 1912, $46.80, in 1913, $43.60 in 1914, $27.45, in 1915, $21.20, in 1916, $27.75, in 1917, $29.70, in 1918, $13.80 making $309.40, the amount varying from different causes as in some years we supplied whole sets.

In 1911 our catolgue was printed for us by the kindness of John Ross Robertson who had previously helped us in different ways, as many of our newspapers were bound at his expense and indeed we have never lacked for friends. Although the expense of the building at first was only $4000, the additional expenses of showcases, tables, copying and mounting maps, etc., have caused an outlay of about $3000, but how much more would it be now? Since 1908 when number 16 the report of the building was printed there have been purchased ten showcases, many tables, tablets and maps.

During the war we have contributed as a society to various objects to help "win the war" as to the Hospital Ship Fund, for Sailors, British Red Cross, Prisoners Bread Fund, Community Canning Kitchen, different sums $10 to $50. We render our thanks to the Ontario Government for the grant for printing purposes, as we without this never could have been able to print thirty pamphlets as we have done. To all who helped in any way we extend our grateful thanks and above all to the Father in Heaven who has brought the war to a close and brought so many of our soldier boys home. Ten of the members of our society have served in France, two were wounded and one Lt. W. J. Wright, M. A., gave his life at Lens, having come out from Vimy Ridge, the only officer in his company unwounded, and the sons of many of our members have paid the supreme sacrifice, while we rejoice that many are either now home or on their way, with the consciousness of duty done to God and King and country and help to the oppressed.